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THE CORONET

March 11th and 12th, 1919.

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"SHANGHAIED."Max Linder in
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FALL OF KRUPP'S
ITS WORLD SIGNIFICANCE.

[BY ARCHIBALD HURD.]

The downfall of the great armament firm founded by Friedrich Krupp rather over a century ago, in fact, just before the Battle of Waterloo, is an event of world-wide significance. It was the child of Prussianism, and supplies the classic illustration of the fruits of Government-controlled works for the creation of munitions of war. Nominally, it was a private company, but in effect it was a department of the Government. It was thought no shame that the Kaiser himself should be one of the largest shareholders, and that many other leading public men, exercising commanding influence over German policy, should be financially interested in the prosperity of this vast organization, which supplied, at one and the same time, weapons for the army and all types of ships for the navy, from battleships to submarines. The earliest German submarines were built at the Krupp yard at Kiel. Subsidized by the Government, whose officials were directly concerned in the size of the dividends paid, it spread its tentacles throughout the whole Empire, owning its own coal and iron mines, and supporting its own Press, if not, as there is reason to believe, its own newspapers and its political organs, and thus it fed the militarist flames and excited German war passions. On the eve of the war a large proportion of the men of any importance in the German Empire were interested, in one way or another, in this firm, which was regarded almost with veneration by the average German as providing the sure foundations on which this militarist Empire, with its policy of aggression, rested its hopes of world domination. After the war had opened, Bonn University conferred the degree of Doctor on the present head of the firm, butting him in effect as the saviour of the Fatherland. In this country a Ministry of Munitions had to be hurriedly created to enable us to conduct the war by sea and by land; in Germany no such step had to be taken, because Krupp's existed to feed the fire which the Kaiser had kindled.

The early days of the Krupp firm gave no promise of the great position which it was afterwards to attain under the fostering care of the Emperor William II. Friedrich Krupp, its founder, was born in 1787, the son of an insignificant merchant. Britain then held the ascendancy in the production of steel. Napoleon's Continental system ruined trade on the Continent for the time being, and in 1811, Friedrich Krupp, having fallen in with the two brothers, Kricheldorf, who claimed that they had learnt the British secret of manufacture during their residence in our midst, began experiments. Eventually a small steel factory was started, power being supplied by a little stream, which had an irritating way of running dry in summer and freezing in winter. But still, that was merely an inconvenience, and Krupp had more serious troubles to worry him in quarrels with his partners, from whom at last he broke away. He worked early and late, and in loneliness, in supplying cast steel for various industrial purposes, and slowly his business grew, but only very slowly. He was a little proud of his tiny factory, and had laid his plans for the future, when, in 1839, he died, at the early age of 52. He left his widow a good deal of small value, a mass of debts, steel producing craft of no great importance, and a son, Alfred, who was then little more than a lad.

It must have seemed a hopeless task for this lonely woman to continue the venture, and it would, indeed, have been a foolhardy undertaking if Alfred Krupp had not early developed remarkable business ability, good judgment, commercial acumen, and foresight. The Krupp family had faith in the struggling concern, and supplied funds to enable the firm to continue its operations. Alfred Krupp advanced from one success to another, he revealed noteworthy initiative, branching out in any direction which seemed to offer promise of profit. He was not unobservant of the rising military spirit of the Prussians, and in 1847—almost exactly seventy years ago—he manufactured his first gun—a 3-pounder weapon. That weapon proved the lever by which he was to raise his business to a position of world-wide prominence. At the Great Exhibition of 1851 in Hyde Park, he surprised the world by exhibiting a solid ingot of cast steel weighing 8 tons and without a flaw. He attracted the attention of the King of Prussia; he was able to come to some sort of arrangement with Bessmer and Siemens, when those men began the revolution in steel manufacture; and in time became a great producer of crucible steel. As he felt, he began to look abroad, as well as at home for orders, and he had an early customer in Said Pasha, the spendthrift Khedive of Egypt.

GERMANY'S THREE WARS. And then came the three short wars of 1864, 1866, and 1870, which established the name and fame of Krupp's guns. Every good Prussian was henceforth prepared to bow the knee to the man who had produced guns which had enabled the army to triumph first over Denmark, then over Austria, and at length over France. No sooner was the Emperor William crowned as Emperor than an order was given for arming the whole of the German army, a very profitable business. In 1887, Alfred Krupp died, being succeeded by his only son, Friedrich Alfred, who survived him only fifteen years. During the later years of the nineteenth century the firm continued to advance rapidly, acquiring mines to supply it with ore and coal, and building shipyards to use its steel plates and armour, for the firm was the inventor of a new process of armour manufacture, increasing the resistance to

(Continued at foot of next column.)

AN IMPERIAL NAVY.
OBJECTS OF THE VISIT OF LORD JELlicoe.

[BY H. G. FERRARY.]

The forthcoming visit of Viscount Jellicoe to India and Australasia will serve to centre public opinion on a development of sea power that has been rather overlooked in Europe in the past four years owing to our parochial quarrels.

It must never be forgotten that the sea is all one, and that, whereas military power can only be exerted expeditiously across the land frontiers of an adversary, sea power can be used for offence or defence anywhere in the wide world by apparently inoffensive pre-war concentrations.

It is the opinion of many students that the centre of naval gravity may swing in the next few years towards the Indian Ocean and the Southern Pacific. No one who is alive to the immense potential wealth of India and Australasia can overlook this possibility. Wealth alone offers a temptation to the predatory, and must therefore be defended.

AN INDIAN NAVY.

It is for this reason that the opinion is widely held that a more extended naval force for the protection of the Overseas Dominions may be required, and it is presumed that development will proceed on the lines already followed in the formation of the Royal Australian Navy and the Royal Canadian Navy. That is to say, the Dominions will be entrusted with the task of their own naval defence. This will bring in India, and here one may look for an extension of the present Royal Indian Marine. During the war the Indian Navy, holding the King's commission in the Army was removed. It stands to reason that the same bar should fall, in course of time, disappear, and we may get an Indian Navy officered and manned by Indians.

The central control of these scattered forces will be the most difficult problem to solve in the whole arrangement. During the war all the Dominion naval forces came under the orders of the Admiralty and formed part of the British Navy. It seems probable that we may see the growth in the next ten years of an Imperial Admiralty, which will be responsible to the Imperial Cabinet, and on the board of which there will be representatives of each of the Overseas navies.

It is quite certain that colonial sea power is destined to develop. The line along which it shall proceed must be strategically sound, and for that reason students of naval warfare rejoice that so sound a strategist as Lord Jellicoe has undertaken the task of investigating the factors on the spot, and of holding conferences with the leaders of the Dominions.—*Express*.

projectiles by three times as compared with the wrought iron which Lord Fisher's *Inflexible*, of Alexandria fame, carried. It would be a mistake to leave the impression—a very widespread one—that Krupp's were merely the general providers for the German army and navy, and for any other nations requiring armaments, for they were international in their activities; they conducted operations in more personal directions, exhibiting enterprise and courage and commercial ability of a high order. The business had its two sides, the one of peace and the other of war. It was the latter which specially attracted Wilhelm II., who constituted himself the friend of the second Friedrich Krupp, and afterwards transferred his patronage to the daughter and her husband, Baron Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach, the present head of the firm. Krupp's appear to have had the first warning, probably from the Kaiser himself, to be prepared for the naval expansion movement, which took shape in 1898; they profited mainly by the capital levy for the army on the eve of the war. In time the little town of Essen grew to the dimensions of a city, and, in many respects, a model city for Krupp's were good masters—and during the war it became even larger and more prosperous. The firm's capital was increased to £12,500,000, and in the first year of the war the profits reached £4,000,000. There were many indications in Essen in that and the immediately following years that war, based on confidence in victory, paid thousands of workers to be imported into Germany to keep pace with the firm's activities.

The hustle was at its height when the whole bubble of "invincible Germany" burst, and from the day when the armistice was signed, to be followed by the ignominious flight of William II. to Holland, the doom of the vast co-ordinative factories, workshops, shipyards, and mines belonging to the Krupp company was sealed. Nothing could save the concern once militarism had been defeated, for the main strength of the Krupp organization was the belief of the German people that force, well organized and deftly employed, was unconquerable. So we may regard this firm as supplying the classic illustration of the evil which flows from the State and its rulers being concerned financially in the manufacture of munitions of war. Krupp's will now, presumably, go into bankruptcy. We on our part, had maintained a complete divorce between policy and armament production, with the result that the present Prime Minister had to devote his energy to the creation of the Ministry of Munitions. Now that the emergency is passing, that vast organization is rapidly contracting its operations, and will soon be known no more, leaving the nation free once again. In Germany the end of the war, coinciding with the defeat of Prussianism and all it stood for, must bring to abrupt ruin one of the wealthiest firms in the world involving in distress every woman, and child in Essen, and swallowing up the savings of thousands of persons who had invested in Prussianism as a dividend-paying concern.—*Daily Telegraph*.

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, February 20th.

HUNTING THE HUN.

The last of the Germans have left Peking and North China. A few exemptions have been granted, but these are harmless, and by the time this is in print the deported Huns will be on the high seas bound for their Fatherland with no risk of being submarined. They made a brave show, but it could not lessen the indignity of being turned out of the country by the Chinese Government. An indication of German bluff is supplied by a notice in Chinese posted over the closed door of a German shop reading: "This shop has sold all its goods. Therefore these premises will be closed."

THE VICTORY MONUMENT.

The marble slabs which composed the Kettler monument have been removed. They will be re-erected in the Central Park as a victory monument. The inaugural ceremony is to take place next week.

THE PRESIDENT'S INNOVATION.

President Hsu Shih-chang has shown himself particularly susceptible to the power of the foreign Press, since his assumption of office, and this week three foreign correspondents attended at the Palace to hear a few remarks from him concerning the situation in China. His remarks were distinguished by optimism, especially as regards the Internal Peace Conference, which, it is to be hoped, will not waste further time over the Shensi question, as both sides seem to revel in bringing charges of breach of faith against each other. His approval of the action of the Chinese delegates at the Peace Conference must be very acceptable to these gentlemen.

THE WORSHIP OF CONFUCIUS.

Spring sacrifices are to be offered Confucius on March 6th, and the Premier has been delegated to attend the ceremony on behalf of the President. This promises to be a picturesque event.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The annual meeting of this body was held this evening. A very satisfactory report was submitted by the Committee. The funds are in a healthy condition.

UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN.

Premier Chien Nun-hsun and other members of the Cabinet attended at the American Legation on Sunday afternoon to hear the final reports of the work of the United War Work Campaign, which was launched last year. The Premier made an interesting speech in which he said that the results proved that the Chinese people realized their obligations to humanity. Dr. Reisch's speech was also an appreciation of the spontaneity and enthusiasm with which the people had responded to the call for help.

COMMERCIAL AVIATION.

It almost seems too good to be true that China should contemplate the purchase of aeroplanes for commercial purposes. Yet such is the case, an order having been placed with the agent in Peking by the Ministry of Communications for the purchase of six Handley Page machines, capable of flying one hundred miles an hour and carrying 4,000 lbs., or twenty passengers. It is not yet decided where they will be employed.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce & de Navigation d'Extrême Orient, in their report, dated Saigon, February 26th, state:—

As we were hoping in our last report, the allotment of 20,000 tons for March/April/May has been increased to 30,000 tons monthly. This quantity has been divided between the exporters in the same proportion of 2/3 for the European and 1/3 for the Chinese. This increase of the allotment makes transactions a little easier, and some business has been closed.

Prices are still very high and there is no prospect of improvement for the present.

The total amount of rice exported from January 1st to February 17th, 1919, is 116,713 tons against 102,929 tons in 1918. We quote to-day:—White Saigon rice, No. 2 sifted, Japan quality, Hongkong \$7.50 per picul, f.o.b. Saigon, for March shipment.

SPECIAL TRIP OF THE S.S. "NANKING" TO MANILA.

The attention of the travelling and shipping public is called to the special advertisement of the China Mail Steamship Company announcing the dispatch of their new 15,000-ton liner *Nanking* to Manila on or about March 22nd. Passenger rates, being quoted in gold, are the present high rate of exchange makes the local currency quotation extremely attractive.

The *Nanking*, with its large cabins and attractive arrangements, offers a favourable opportunity to see Manila at a small cost and without much expenditure of time. The ship has a Filipino String Orchestra which will contribute to the entertainment of the passengers during the few days at sea.

QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

CLOSED ON JANUARY 31st.

Primary Court, St. James' Palace, S.W.1., 20th December, 1918.

The following circular letter has been received by the local branch of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild:—

Dear Madam, I am commanded by Her Majesty the Queen to inform you that, having regard to the fact that with the cessation of hostilities the main purpose of the Q.M.N.G. will have disappeared, Her Majesty has decided, with the exception of the Orthopaedic Branches, to close the Guild on January 31st, 1919.

Her Majesty desires me to take this opportunity of making known her high appreciation of the wonderful spirit in which her branches throughout the Empire have responded to her appeal on behalf of the sick and wounded. The record of the work done is one of which the Queen and the Guild may well be proud.

Contributions to the fund of the Q.M.N.G. have been made in such generous fashion that Her Majesty has at her command a substantial sum which she proposes to devote to a special scheme associated with the name of the Guild for Disabled Sailors and Soldiers. Her Majesty hopes that, if her Branches of the Q.M.N.G., when they close down, have likewise surplus funds at their disposal, they may be willing to apply them to the same purpose, thus in years to come keeping the splendid work of the Q.M.N.G. alive.

Her Majesty is very loath to say goodbye to those who have been connected with her in that work for four years, and hopes that many of them may still like to work with her in this scheme, or by enrolling themselves as members of her permanent London Needlework Guild, if they are not already members of their own County Guilds.

Again thanking you for your loyal support, I remain, Yours truly,

ANNIE LAWLEY.

The Silver Wedding gift to H.M. the Queen from the branches of the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild consisted of Gifts numbering over 665,000, valued at £44,375.0.0. Donations amounting to £15,071.9.3. Total £59,446.9.3.

Hongkong came fourth on the list with £1,000 the first being Q.M.N.G. Rosario, £3,729; second, the Women of Valparaiso, £2,909; and third, Q.M.N.G., Canada, £1,400.

A total of 194,786 articles were sent out from November 25th to December 9th, 1918.

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

HONGKONG C.C. TOURNAMENT.

The following were yesterday's results in the Hongkong C.C. tennis tournament:—

OPEN DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP.

M. K. Crook and A. A. Claxton beat M. K. Crook and M. W. Lo, 6-4, 6-1, 8-6.

OPEN SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP.

R. Townsend beat U. Yvanovich, 6-3, 6-3, 1-6, 4-6, 8-6.

HANDICAP SINGLES, "A" CLASS.

A. B. Raworth (recs. 1/0) beat Capt. Gray (recs. 15/1), 6-3, 6-3.

HANDICAP SINGLES, "B" CLASS.

N. E. Kent (owes 15) beat Capt. H. E. Murray (recs. 3/0), 6-4, 6-4.

HANDICAP SINGLES, "C" CLASS.

E. A. Macdonald (recs. 2/6) beat G. H. Piercy (recs. 15/1), 6-2, 6-3.

CLUB HANDICAP DOUBLES.

L. Forster and E. Wilkin (recs. 4/9) beat R. Wingfield and J. K. McConnell (recs. 15/3), 6-2, 6-7, 6-4.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

The following matches will take place this evening:—

MIXED HANDICAP DOUBLES.—A. D. Humphreys and Mrs. Raworth (owes 30) v. A. H. Crook and Mrs. Stark (rec. 15/1).

OPEN DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP.—A. H. Rumbold and G. Manley v. B. W. Bradbury and F. G. Thompson.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.—A. Morse v. E. Crocker.

HANDICAP SINGLES, "B" CLASS.—R. S. Holborn (scratch) v. A. K. Mackenzie (recs. 4-6).

HOCKEY.

STAFF AND DEPTS., 4; KNOX'S MISSION, 0.

The Staff met a strong eleven of Officers who are visiting the Colony, in a friendly, on the Happy Valley Hockey ground yesterday. Pugh, for the Staff, played a brilliant game throughout, and was successful in performing the "hat trick." From the bully off he obtained possession of the ball, and, after beating the opposing defence, netted his first goal. He scored the second from a pass by Evans, and his third was obtained very shortly afterwards. Just before the interval, Evans should have added a fourth, but he missed the net from two yards out. In the second half, Greaves beat the visitors' goalkeeper with an easy shot. The Officers attacked fiercely towards the end in their attempts to decrease the lead but were unsuccessful.

GOLF.

SHANGHAI RACECOURSE GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Race Course Golf Championship of the Shanghai Golf Club was played on March 2nd and resulted in a win for Capt. E. I. M. Barrett with a score of 179.

The best cards were:—

E. I. M. Barrett 179

C. W. Porter 178

C. Richards 180

W. B. Clay 181

F. O. Reynolds 182

T. J. Fisher 183

T. M. Jones 184

H. H. Fowler 185

PEACE CELEBRATION COMMITTEE

APPOINTMENT OF SUB-COMMITTEES

The first meeting of the Peace Celebration Committee was held yesterday afternoon. As it was a Committee meeting and no request was sent to the Press to report the proceedings, there was not a representative of the *Daily Press* present, though it would appear both desirable and necessary that, in a matter of this description, the public should be kept fully informed of what transpires. We understand that H.E. the Officer Administering the Government briefly addressed the meeting and then invited Sir Paul Chater, the Chairman, to preside.

Sir Paul Chater, having explained the purposes for which the Committee had been formed by the Government, proposed the appointment of the following four sub-committees, with power to add to their number:—

WAR MEMORIAL SUB-COMMITTEE.—The Hon. Mr. D. Landale (Chairman), Mr. H. W. Bird, the Right Rev. the Bishop of Victoria, Mr. A. Denison, Mr. C. M. Ede, Mr. H. J. Gedge, Dr. G. M. Hars-ton, Mr. T. F. Hough, Dr. J. P. Jordan, Mr. H. W. Looker, Mr. A. Mac-kenzie, Mr. C. A. Middleton Smith, Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, Mr. E. V. D. Farr, Mr. P. C. H. Potts, Rev. T. W. Pearce, the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., O.B.E., Mr. M. J. D. Stephens, Mr. A. Shotton Hooper, Mr. Ross Thomson, Mr. H. P. White, Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, His Honour, The Puisne Judge.

CELEBRATION SUB-COMMITTEE.—The Hon. Mr. P. Holyoak (Chairman), the Hon. Director of Public Works, Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., the Hon. Captain Superintendent of Police, the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Mr. W. S. Brown, Mr. A. G. Coppin, Mr. A. E. Crapnell, Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Mr. R. M. Dyer, Dr. C. Forsyth, Mr. J. W. Frank, Mr. F. Graham, Mr. G. G. Grimble, Mr. W. M. Humphreys, Mr. A. O. Lang, Mr. G. C. Moxon, Mr. E. Ormiston, Lieut. Col. W. H. Passby, M.G.A., Mr. T. E. Pearce, Mr. J. Reid, Mr. W. E. Roberts, Mr. W. J. Titcher, Mr. J. H. Wallace, Mr. G. M. Young.

FINANCE SUB-COMMITTEE.—The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. (Chairman), The Hon. Colonial Treasurer, Mr. A. F. Arculli, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Mr. A. H. Compton, Mr. A. David, Mr. T. C. Downing, Mr. C. S. Gubbay, Mr. H. Humphreys, Mr. A. R. Lowe, Mr. F. Maitland, Mr. D. K. Moss, Mr. J. A. Plummer, Mr. W. L. Pattenden, Mr. C. L. Sanders, Mr. H. P. Smith, Mr. John W. Taylor.

PUBLICITY SUB-COMMITTEE.—Mr. V. L. A. Fairley (Chairman), Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. G. W. C. Burnett, Mr. A. Hicks, Mr. E. J. Noronha, Mr. T. Petro, Mr. N. L. Watson, Mr. A. G. Coppin.

CHINESE COMMITTEE.—The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax (Chairman), the names of other members to be submitted later.

The Chairman also suggested the formation of an Executive Committee consisting of himself, the General Officer Commanding, the Commodore, the Hon. Secretary, the Hon. Treasurer, and the Chairman of each of the above Sub-Committees.

This was seconded by Mr. G. C. Moxon and carried without comment.

STEAMER AND JUNK IN COLLISION

FOUR CHINESE DROWNED

NO ASSISTANCE RENDERED BY STEAMER

A collision between a steamer and a junk occurred on Saturday evening near Man Chow, in Chinese waters, and resulted in the death of four Chinese.

It appears that fishing junk No. 2,577 of 870 piculs capacity, carrying a crew of thirteen persons, had anchored off Man Chow with the intention of fishing, when a grey-painted, one-funnel steamer, coming towards Hongkong, collided with it. The junk immediately filled with water and the occupants were thrown overboard. The crew called out "Save Life," but the steamer did not stop. Fortunately, another junk happened to be in the vicinity and picked up several of the crew from the water. The master's wife, son and two other persons were rescued, and their bodies have not been recovered. The junk became a total wreck and had to be abandoned. The damage is computed at \$3,000.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

MR. C. G. ALABASTER ELECTED.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., barrister-at-law, was elected as the representative of the Justices of the Peace on the Legislative Council in succession to the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., by a majority of 17 votes over his opponent, Mr. H. W. Bird. Mr. Bird was returned to the Council recently for two months, during the temporary absence of Mr. Pollock, by a majority of four votes over Mr. A. R. Lowe, who polled 40 votes. That increased interest was shown in yesterday's election was proved by the fact that, whereas only 84 voted in the Lowe-Bird election, 93 polled yesterday out of a total electorate of 127. A number of Justices were absent from the Colony.

Mr. J. R. Wood acted as Returning Officer, and was assisted by Mr. G. A. Woodcock. The voting took place at the Supreme Court. Polling began at 4 p.m., and was continued until 5.30 p.m. Mr. A. G. Gordon was the first to record his vote. He was followed shortly after by Mr. Alabaster and Mr. E. A. M. Williams. During the next hour and a half voters came in fairly regularly. Mr. E. J. Noronha, who arrived a couple of minutes before the close, was the last to vote.

After the votes had been counted and checked, Mr. Wood announced the result to a small group, including the candidates, who had been waiting on the corridor outside, as follows:—

Mr. C. G. ALABASTER..... 55 votes.
Mr. H. W. BIRD..... 36 votes.

Mr. Bird congratulated the successful candidate.

H.K.S. MOUNTAIN BATTERY ENTERTAINED

GATHERING AT THE SIKH TEMPLE

The return of the H.K.S. Mountain Battery after three-and-a-half years' war service was celebrated on Sunday when the officers and men of the Battery were entertained to dinner at the Sikh Temple. Arrangements were made so that every man might attend the function and launches were placed at their disposal for conveying them across the harbour.

Among the British officers present were Capt. F. L. Sealton and Lieuts. Ed. Evenden, R. O. Perotti and B. Tyler.

The Battery marched to the Temple headed by the pipers and were received with loud cheers by the company assembled. Immediately after their arrival, service was commenced, during the course of which complimentary speeches were delivered and Subadar Bhan Singh, Jemadars Fatch Singh, Gurdit Singh and Dulip Singh and two of the Havildars, who had won distinctions, were garlanded with flowers before the full congregation.

Dinner was served at 4.30 p.m. and a most pleasant afternoon was spent by all. The members of the Battery showed their sympathy with the work carried on at the Sikh Temple by presenting \$170 to the general funds. The committee of the Temple on their part, desire to thank the British officers for the facilities which enabled the Sikh members of the Battery and the Garrison to attend in full force.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG KOOI SAN PO."]

THE DEPORTATION OF ENEMIES.

The Military Government has notified the Superintendent of Police that alien enemies are to be sent to Shanghai on the 10th for Deportation to their own country. Before deportation, they must be searched and certain police officials have therefore to be sent to the deportation bureau for that purpose.

THE PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.

We are informed that the new members of the Provincial Assembly have recently come to Canton and that the new session, will be formally opened on or about the middle of this month.

THE SINO-JAPANESE TREATIES.

Luk Ching-chang, the peace envoy to the Paris Conference, has reported that the Sino-Japanese treaties are to be announced in the Paris Conference on the 8th inst. It is reported that the Japanese Government has warned the Peking militaryists that it is proposing to withdraw the Sino-Japanese military agreement, and other treaties and loans made in connection with war purposes.

It is reported that the Peace Conference in Shanghai has not yet been resumed owing to Tong Shui-yi's indisposition. Tong has wired to the Peking Government stating that unless Chan Shu-tan and the Tsuchun of Shensi, is released, and the ammunition loan from Japan, and the other peace envoys will resign. The Peking Government has requested the envoys to resume the Conference within three days. The envoys are aware that there will be foreign interventions if they do not resume the peace negotiations after the fighting in the Shensi province has been stopped.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT CLERK IN TROUBLE

ALLEGED CHARGE OF RECEIVING BRIBES.

"FOND OF THE WORLD OF FLOWER AND WINE."

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindell, Cheung Man In, a fifth grade clerk, and Interpreter to the Medical Officer of Health, was charged with receiving bribes of \$30, \$20, and \$10 respectively from a Chinese who has just returned from America.

There was a large crowd of spectators in court, as the defendant is a well-known young man, and a son of wealthy parents. He is alleged to have asked the complainant for the money promising to hurry on his application for a restaurant and wine licence. On the other hand the defence denies the charge stating that when defendant was offered money by complainant, he refused it.

Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for the defendant.

Dr. A. Gibson, Head of the Sanitary Department, stated that defendant was a fifth-grade clerk and had been appointed clerk and Interpreter to the M.O.H. on January 1st, having previously been employed by the Sanitary Department. He had had a perfectly good record. All papers between the M.O.H. and any applicant passed through defendant's hands, but he had no authority whatever to collect money in the course of his work. It was not part of defendant's duty to inspect restaurants when applications were made for licenses. He might go there with the M.O.H. to act as Interpreter.

Inspector Watt: It is not part of his duty to write letters to the M.O.H. on behalf of applicants for licenses?—Witness: No.

Is it part of his duty to interview people who come for licenses?—He might see the applicants before sending them to the M.O.H. It would be part of his duty. He could also inform the applicant that his papers were not ready, etc.

Mr. Goldring: Does the present M.O.H. speak Chinese?—Witness: Yes, but she requires the services of an interpreter.

By whom is the official receipt of the license signed?—It is issued by the S.C.A. and endorsed, as regards payment, by the Treasurer.

A clerk to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs said he made a translation of the following letter:—

"Important letter to be delivered at once to Mr. Tong Ting Hang, Pan Sun Restaurant, Des Vaux Road.

"We have become fast friends since we met accidentally and indeed it is a great piece of good luck for me. Being young and ignorant I became fond of the world of flower and wine. This made me become a bird in a cage and I cannot get myself extricated. The worst of it is that I have borrowed \$100 from an Indian, who now demands repayment by to-day through solicitor Goldring. I have now procured \$20, but there is still \$80 short. Now I have come with this letter and beg that you will be so generous as to lend me \$20 or \$10 for this purpose. I am willing to give you a stamped paper as a proof, and I will return it by monthly instalments. I will never break my word. I hope you will not refuse, and I shall be very grateful. On receipt of my letter you are requested to come to see me at my office whether you agree to my request or not.

(Sgd.) CHEUNG MAN IN.

Inspector Taylor stated that he visited the site which had been applied for by the restaurant-keeper and had reported to the M.O.H. that it was in a sanitary condition. It had been previously used as a restaurant. When he visited the place on February 24th he noticed the letter which defendant had written to complainant.

Mr. Goldring: We do not deny it. Continuing, witness stated that on February 26th he received from complainant a receipt-book containing defendant's signature for three sums of money.

Inspector Watt wished to know whether the book and letter were handed over at witness' request.

Mr. Taylor replied that he demanded the book and took them over to Mr. Gibson. Defendant was then arrested. Mr. Goldring: Have you spoken to defendant in any way in connection with the matter?—Witness: Never. (The passing of the premises from a sanitary point of view lies entirely with you?—Yes.

THE ARMED ROBBERY AT HUNGHOM.

WOUNDED MAN SUCCOMBS TO INJURIES.

Further details are to hand of the armed robbery which took place at 199, Fa Kai Wan, on Saturday night.

It appears that five men, one of whom was armed with a revolver, entered the house. The armed man levelled the revolver at the master of the shop and warned him not to move or call out. The shop-keeper, however, shouted "Robbers, save life," and was shot three times—twice in the abdomen and once in the left hand. He was removed to the Government Civil Hospital, where he succumbed to his injuries yesterday. The Police have not yet arrested any of the robbers.

OPIMUM SMUGGLING.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese man and woman were charged with being in unlawful possession of 6 taels of opium.

Defendants arrived in Hongkong from Singapore on Saturday. The Police-searchers, who boarded the vessel by which the defendants travelled, discovered the opium concealed in the luggage claimed by the wife.

The husband stated that the opium belonged to him and not to his wife.

Mr. Wood accepted the plea and fined the first defendant \$500. The wife was discharged.

A Chinese woman was charged with being in unlawful possession of ten taels of opium dross, valued at \$80.

Defendant, who was arrested in Queen's Road Central, stated that she was taking the opium to her uncle, in Yau-mat, who wanted it for medicinal purposes.

Mr. Wood remanded the case for enquiries, fixing bail at \$150.

POCKET PICKING.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindell, a Chinese was charged with snatching twenty cents from another Chinese.

Complainant stated that, whilst walking along Des Vaux Road, he felt somebody tugging at his coat pocket. He turned round and noticed defendant running away. A Chinese constable, however, arrested defendant. Complainant said that he was a stranger to the Colony, and was on his way from Singapore to Swatow.

A Chinese constable said that both complainant and defendant were admiring a tiger, which was on view in Des Vaux Road. Witness was standing about four feet behind and caught defendant red-handed, in the act of snatching the money.

Defendant denied the theft and claimed the twenty-cents as his property. Mr. Lindell sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

THE WEAR AND TEAR OF THE ROADS.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, twenty-four Chinese coolies, including a number of women, were charged with damaging Barker Road.

Mr. Newhouse, Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., stated that the defendants were noticed dragging bamboos along the road. This resulted in the surface of the road being torn away, and to replace it would entail considerable expense.

The Capt. Superintendent of Police stated that the defendants had been previously warned, but persisted in continuing the practice. They were employed at the Tram Terminus at Baker Road. The Traffic Regulations were being revised, and he intended to insert in them a regulation dealing with cases like the present.

Mr. Wood warned the defendants and discharged them.

LEARNING TO RIDE A BICYCLE.

While a Chinese youth was learning to ride a bicycle in Canton Road, Kowloon, an Indian constable, watched him with interest in the expectation of an accident. The constable's expectations were realized, for the boy fell off the cycle and hurt himself. The constable then arrested him, and charged him before Mr. J. R. Wood, yesterday, with reckless riding.

The boy stated that this was his first attempt at riding a bicycle. Mr. Wood remarked that it was not safe to learn to ride a cycle in a crowded thoroughfare, and a bicycle of that kind should be selected for the purpose. Inspector Gordon remarked that there were 2,000 bicycles in the Police Office at Kowloon, and that only 100 were in the Police Office at Canton Road.

EVERYTHING FOR

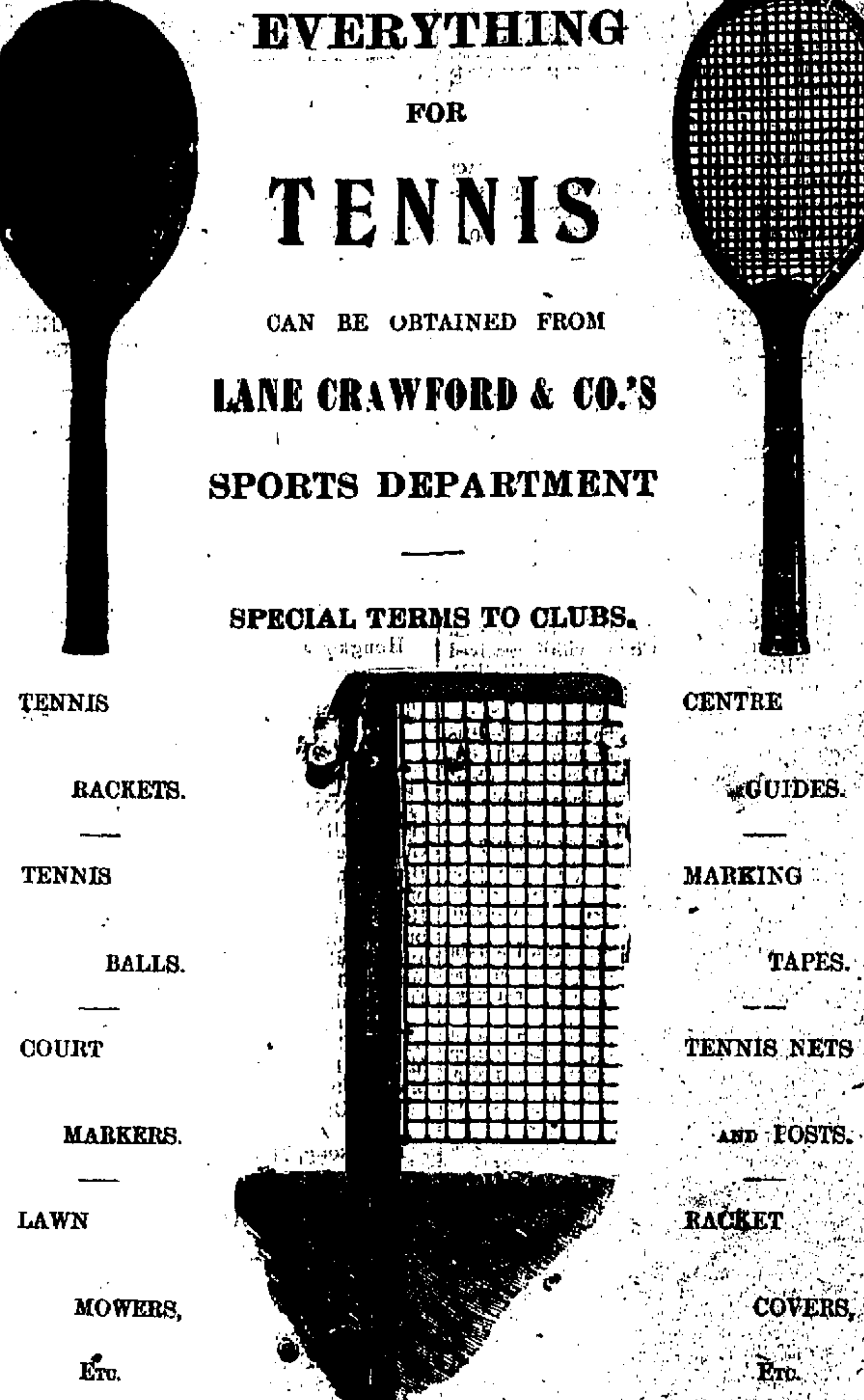
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TO-NIGHT! 9.15 p.m. TO-NIGHT!

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COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

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The Cosmopolitan Symphony.
Impersonating the World's Greatest Composers.

MISS ASTA ERICSEN, a soprano with a wonderful voice.
MDLLE LEONA, in her dancing creations.

SELECTED PICTURE PROGRAMME
CIRCUS MARY
produced by Lucius Henderson.

Prices \$1.50, \$1.00 and 70 cents.
Matinee—Thursday, March 13th, at 9.15 p.m.
IRIS
From the Play by Sir A. W. Pinero.


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SODA MERCHANTS,
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Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Murate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

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Just arrived

NEW MILLINERY

Semi-trimmed Straws and Panamas.

Muslin Blouses, etc.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE OF THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

M. R. C. G. ALABASTER wishes to thank the JUSTICES OF THE PEACE for having elected him as their representative on the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. Hongkong, March 10th, 1919. [450]

TO LET.

No. 1, CHATHAM ROAD, 5-Room House. Apply—No. 3, CHATHAM ROAD, Kowloon. [448]

G. R.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE current in TIENTSIN, up to and for the sum of \$500,000 current in Tientsin, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11.30 A.M. on March 12th, 1919.

The amount accepted is to be placed by the Tenderer to the credit of an account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Tientsin, so as to be available on March 13th, 1919.

Persons tendering to state alternatively:

(a) The amount of Hongkong currency payable in Hongkong on March 13th, 1919, required for each \$1,000 Tientsin currency and/or

(b) The amount of Dollars current in Tientsin per \$100 for Telegraphic Transfer on the London Commission of H.M. Treasury.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that, having regard to the provisions of the Act 22 George III, Cap. 40 and 41, George III, Cap. 72, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."

Any further information can be obtained by personal application to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

His Majesty's Treasury Office, Hongkong, March 11th, 1919. [449]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE in connection with above steamer are hereby informed that their goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasures and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee before Noon 6th inst., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned Goods remaining unloaded after the 12th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be made in to me on or before the 26th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

J. TOURNET, Acting Agent, Hongkong, March 11th, 1919. [451]

G. R.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are earnestly requested to co-operate with the Police in the enforcement of these regulations.

1. Keep to the left.

2. Foot passengers must keep to the pavement where such exists.

3. Slow moving traffic and clogging bearing loads must keep near the curb on the left hand side of the road.

4. Fast traffic must keep in the centre of the road on its own side e.g. motor cars and rickshaws.

5. On roads not used for wheeled traffic foot passengers must keep to the left of the road.

6. Overtaking vehicles must pass the vehicle overtaken on the right except where the overtaken vehicle is a tram-car. In the latter case the overtaking vehicle may pass the tram-car on either side providing he has a clear view ahead.

These rules should be strictly adhered to to prevent obstruction and congestion of traffic.

By Order of the Capt. Supdt. of Police, Hongkong, January 25th, 1919. [452]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-THIRD YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB, will be held in the Club House on FRIDAY, MARCH 14TH, 1919, at 5.30 P.M.

By Order, E. DES VIGUE, Secretary. [425]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

A MEETING of Members interested in ordering Subscription Griffs for the next RACE MEETING will be held in the Jockey Club Offices on MONDAY next, MARCH 17th, current, at 6 P.M.

By Order, T. F. BOUGH, Clerk of the Course, Hongkong, March 6th, 1919. [431]

THE GREEN ISLAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of MARCH, 1919, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1918 and declaring a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 13th March, 1919, until SATURDAY, the 22nd March, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, Hongkong, March 5th, 1919. [428]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on THURSDAY, MARCH 27th, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 27th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD., General Agents, Hongkong, March 4th, 1919. [420]

Messrs. FRANK WATERHOUSE & Co.'s

PACIFIC PORTS

Trade & Service Bureau.

11, Ice House St. Tel. 698. [410]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received intimation to sell by Public Auction,

TODAY (TUESDAY), March 11th, 1919, commencing at 11 A.M. at his Sales Room, Duddell Street,

10 BALES "ANTIQUE" WOVE-PAPER, 27" x 38", 50 lbs. to ream.

On view now. Terms—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer. [437]

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction TOMORROW (WEDNESDAY), March 12th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M.

SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS—

Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, Dressing Tables, Iron Bedsteads, Couch, Arm Chairs, Carpets, Tables, Pictures, Overmantels, Desks, Crockery and Glassware, Rugs, Curries, and a long line of Sundries.

Also, 1 Piano by John Broadwood & Sons, 2 Remington Typewriters, 1 Underwood Typewriter, 1 Barlock, 1 Vest, 1 Camera.

Terms—Cash on Delivery. Hongkong, March 10th, 1919. [384]

LAWN SEEDS.

Grass is Mother Nature's Carpet provided. If there is an abundance of soft green grass your home will not only be more pleasing but it will also be more valuable.

GRACA & CO.

Dealers in Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Postage Stamps, Toys, etc.

No. 16, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG. P.O. Box 600. [373]

INTIMATIONS

ELIZA SCHUMACHER.

INFORMATION is desired as to the whereabouts of ELIZA SCHUMACHER, an American Citizen, believed to be in South China. Something to her advantage. (GEO. K. HALL BRUTTON & CO., York Building, Chater Road, Hongkong. [423])

MIDWIFERY.

A QUALIFIED MIDWIFE, trained in Scotland, is open for engagements. Write—Mrs. McEWEN, Government Civil Hospital. [411]

WANTED.

A N ENGLISH TEACHER to teach English Lessons to a Chinese Lady. Apply to—Box No. 9, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [442]

WANTED.

WANTED by an old established and well-known Manchester Piece Goods House, AGENT on commission basis for Hongkong and Swatow. Address Box No. 429, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [438]

WANTED.

UNFURNISHED HOUSE or Flat Middle Level or Peak, from the End of June, four or five Rooms; long lease preferred. Reply stating terms to—Box No. 83, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [418]

TO LET.

2 ROOMS on the Ground Floor of Hongkong Club Annex. Apply to—THE SECRETARY. [417]

TO LET.

From 16th April 1919.

1ST FLOOR, No. 38, NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon, (Dairy Farm Co.'s Premises). Apply to—THE SECRETARY, The Dairy Farm, Ice & Cold Storage Company, Ltd. [408]

TO LET.

No. 119, TEN PAKE, "ARDSHEAL" Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [376]

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., Ltd., Alexandre Buildings. [41]

GROUND TO LET.

AT WHITFIELD ROAD, CAUSEWAY BAY, next to our Glass Factory, consisting of 16,000 Square feet, suitable for storing Coal, &c. From January 1st, 1919. Apply to—KWONG SANG HONG, Ltd., 248, Des Vaux Road Central. [140]

FOR SALE AT THE PEAK.

No. 2, MOUNTAIN VIEW. Apply to—H. E. POLLOCK, Princess Building. [114]

THE PEAK.

FOR SALE A FIVE-ROOMED Residence. For particulars apply to—"XYZ" Office, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [424]

WISEMAN, LTD.

TEA DANCES

TODAY (Tuesday), March 11th, and

Thursday, March 13th.

No person will be allowed to enter the Dancing Room without a Dance ticket. [108]

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THE BEST PREVENTATIVE OF

INFECTIOUS AND

CONTAGIOUS

DISEASES

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A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

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DISINFECTANT.

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A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.,

Tel. 16. [11]

BIRTH.

GREY.—At the Savoy Hotel, London, on December 2nd, 1918, the wife of General W. H. GREY, C.B., C.M.G., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

EVANS—MORROW.—At H.M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, on March 1st, and afterwards at the Union Church, by the Rev. C. E. Darwent, JOSEPH JEWELL, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Evans, to ALICE LOUISE, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Morton.

ROOPE—PENNEFATHER.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, on March 2nd, 1919, Lieut. W. J. B. ROOPE, C.L.C., to MOLLY PENNEFATHER, Australian Army Nursing Service, A.I.F., France.

DEATHS.

COLONEL.—At 14, Rue Paul Beau, Shanghai, on March 1st, EDWARD ALBERT COLONEL, aged 61 years.

ROBERTS.—At Shanghai, on March 2nd, MABEL SERRING ROBERTS, wife of B. P. ROBERTS, Public Works Dept., M.C., aged 41 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, Des Vaux Road, C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 11TH, 1919.

THE WRITING ON THE WALL.

The result of yesterday's election for a representative of the Justices of the Peace upon the Legislative Council conveys an unmistakable message to the Government and their supporters. Both candidates were equally respected residents of the Colony, and there was little apparent difference in their policies as defined in their Addresses. It was realised, however, that Mr. H. W. BIRP came forward as a champion of Bureauocracy while Mr. C. G. ALABASTER entered the lists as the advocate of Constitutional Reform. That in such a small and jealously-guarded electorate Mr. Alabaster should have pulled nearly 80 per cent. more votes than his opponent furnishes both an indication of what might be expected if it were in the power of the British community to determine the complexion of the Legislative Council and an explanation of the passive resistance that is offered to the influential quarters to any change in the governance of the Colony.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

INTEREST in the action of the Chinese delegates at the Peace Conference in Paris has for the moment been eclipsed by the proposal for the unification and internationalisation of Chinese railways. Most of the Foreign Legations approve in principle of the plan, which has been outlined in our columns, and so does a considerable section of the Government, but the amalgamated Chaotung parties oppose it tooth and nail. It is not surprising, of course, that in this matter Tsao Ju-LIN should follow the lead of the Japanese, who decline to enter into any arrangement calculated to deprive them of the strong position which they have acquired since the war not only in Manchuria itself but also in Shantung. It is surprising, however, to find that LIANG SHIH-YI, the leader of the old Chaotung party, should have been won over to a position of alignment with Japanese views. A big fight is in progress over this question. The President and the more patriotic members of the Government are favourable to the idea of the nationalisation of Chinese railways under foreign guidance. Not only is it a sound business proposition, but, politically, it is of immense value as forestalling the possible return of Manchuria to full Chinese sovereignty. There are many aspects of this struggle. It was understood, for instance, that the Government telegraphically instructed the Chinese delegates in Paris to approve of the scheme when it came up for consideration. Questioned on the subject, recently, the President denied that any such instruction had been issued yet. On the other hand, LIANG SHIH-YI, TSAO JU-LIN and company cabled to the delegates urging them not to support a scheme, which was submitted by America and Britain with ulterior motives. If the Chinese delegates are the men they are generally believed to be they will have no difficulty in reaching a proper decision as to the treatment of this gratuitous advice.

To understand the situation in China it must never be forgotten that the Japanese are active all the time, in Peking and out of it. They do not seem to mind exposure, which they imagine, can be overcome by official denials. At first they denied the "Twenty One Demands," but, subsequently, admitted them in an official communiqué. Later events have demonstrated afresh the importance which they attach to official denials, though, according to our Peking correspondent, few give them credence "because most people here know that the reports which appear in the foreign Press particularly, revealing fresh forms of Japanese peaceful penetration, are not exaggerations or illustrations of the effectiveness of German propaganda." The latest rumour is that the Japanese are conducting negotiations with a view to taking over Russian rights and privileges in Outer Mongolia. It is emphatically and officially denied by Tokyo. It is known, however, that the Japanese are negotiating at Vladivostok, Harbin and Urga. Their objective may not be exactly as stated, but their movements arouse suspicion. It is pointed out that there are elements in Russia which might favourably entertain Japanese overtures, but the more likely procedure is that they will try to persuade the Mongolians and Mohammedans to throw off Chinese authority and a situation may be created which will call for Japanese military intervention, inasmuch as such disturbances would prejudice the Allied expedition in Siberia.

One of the most bewildering features of the present situation has been the contradictory reports regarding the unpaid balance of the War Participation Bureau Loan. It will be remembered that the Cabinet agreed to the payments under this loan being continued, and then it was stated that the balance had already been received by the Chinese. Since then it has been announced officially that the seventeen million yen "have not been paid over. Upon top of this comes the news from Japan that this loan agreement and the Arms agreement of 1918 have been published in that country. Prior to that, the Chinese Government, anxious to its peace delegates in Paris, had stated that there were no treaties between China and Japan other than those telegraphically communicated. The publication of two treaties not included in that list would suggest that the Chinese Government has been guilty of a little "revision" from the path of truth.

The Chinese Government, however, acted in good faith when it made the statement to its delegates. Apparently these treaties were concluded by the militarists of China independently of the Government. While part performance of these agreements makes it incumbent upon China to assume the obligations involved, it is hoped, nevertheless, that Japan will waive the point and consent to their cancellation. Report has it that Japan has already offered to do so—has, in fact, communicated this intention to TUAN CHI-JUI, though why to him and not to the Government is not clear.

As will be seen from our advertising columns Hongkong is to have a school of motoring. We are getting on.

The date of the meeting of members of the Jockey Club on the subject of Subscription Griffs has been postponed to Monday next, March 17th.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending February 22nd amounted to 61,247 tons and the sales to 62,289 tons.

A small fire occurred in a two-storied dwelling in Queen's Road West, on Saturday morning, and was speedily extinguished by the Fire Brigade. Only a part of the top-storey of the building was damaged.

An address on "Work amongst lepers" will be given by Dr. N. Bradley at the Helena May Institute to-day at 5.30 p.m. The Rev. A. D. Stewart, of St. Paul's College, will preside and the meeting will be open to the public.

A little Chinese boy has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital as the result of being knocked down by motor-car No. 75, belonging to the Connaught Motor Garage, in Queen's Road. He sustained injuries to his head, but they are not considered serious.

H.E. the Governor of the Straits Settlements has received, from the Secretary of State, a telegram to the effect that, although the Secretary of State is not yet in a position to make any announcement in regard to shipping accommodation for women and children, he desires that the public may be assured that their needs are appreciated, and emphasised, by him.

The following cases of communicable diseases were reported in the Colony during the week which ended on Saturday last: Bubonic plague, three (three deaths); enteric fever, two (two deaths); cerebro-spinal fever, 20 (15 deaths); small-pox, one (one death); and scarlet fever, one. Three cases (three deaths) of cerebro-spinal fever and one case (one death) of small-pox were reported on Monday.

The Rev. A. T. Woodman Dowding, M.A., who has acted as Vicar of St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, for a little over two months, has resigned the charge and leaves for Home shortly. It appears that his daughter's health is such that his wife and daughter are unable to come to the East, and Mr. Woodman Dowding, not being in a position to keep up two establishments, has been forced to resign. His departure will be keenly regretted, for he has awakened much interest in Church life at Kowloon.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. H. E. Alcock, of Messrs. Hunter & Co. (says the Japan Chronicle). He was believed to be on a visit to Yokohama, having packed a bag with necessities for the journey and left to catch the train. No news of his arrival being received, inquiries were made, and just at this moment, a somewhat incoherent letter was received stating that he would not be seen alive again. Later his body was discovered in a wood in the hills north of Ashiya, and it was clear that he had died by his own hand.

BILLIARDS.

THE HONGKONG CHAMPIONSHIP.

J. PARKES met E. GILMARAS at the Y.H.C. last night, the game resulting in a win for Parkes by 22 points, the winner scoring his 400, whilst Gilmaras made 378. The highest break (20) was made by Gilmaras, whilst Parkes made several breaks of 20. Parkes will now meet Sergt. Drummond in the semi-final.

UKRAINIANS RESUME HOSTILITIES AGAINST POLES.

THE FUTURE OF PALESTINE.

GERMAN ESPIONAGE PLOT DISCOVERED.

AERIAL POSTAL SERVICE INSTITUTED.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMANY.

GOVERNMENT TAKING PRECAUTIONS.

BERLIN, March 1st.

As a result of the recent disturbances by mobs, the authorities are taking precautions in Berlin and elsewhere.

EARLIER CABLES.

GOVERNMENT DETERMINED TO COMBAT TERRORISM.

COPENHAGEN, March 3rd.

A message from Berlin states that the German Government, in a lengthy manifesto, denounce the attempts to get rid of the National Assembly, condemn the strikes and declare that only work can save the Empire. The Government promise the socialisation of suitable industries and asseverate their resolve to wage a relentless war against terrorism.

COALFIELDS TO BE NATIONALISED.

A Bill has been introduced by the Weimar Assembly nationalising coal-fields.

LATEST CABLES.

STARVING PEOPLES. MEASURES OF RELIEF.

PARIS, March 1st.

The Conference decided to send a Commission to the Adriatic to enquire into the question of food supplies destined for Czechoslovakia. The Conference is also prepared to send necessary labour to prevent further starvation in the interior.

STILL AT IT.

GERMAN PLOT DISCOVERED.

PARIS, March 1st.

A telegram from Prague says that the Czech authorities discovered an anti-Ally espionage plot directed from the German Consulate under cover of the Red Cross.

JEWISH NATIONAL HOME.

ZIONISTS CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

PARIS, March 3rd.

The Zionist delegation have announced that they are confident that Zionist claims, which were submitted to the Peace Conference, for the reconstitution of the Jewish national home at Palestine, will be recognised. The details had yet to be worked out, but the Zionist ideal had already triumphed.

After the Zionist delegation withdrew from the Council Chamber of the Peace Conference, Mr. Balfour sent a message congratulating them upon the success achieved.

M. Tardieu declared that France did not object to Great Britain having a mandatory power over Palestine on behalf of the League of Nations.

EARLIER CABLES.

HOLLAND.

BILL TO RE-ORGANISE DEFENCE FORCES.

THE HAGUE, March 1st.

The Second Chamber adopted the Chamber of Deputy's motion by 43 votes to 35, inviting the Government to re-organise the defence forces and diminish the War Ministry's expenses, but the War Minister declared that the motion would not influence the attitude of the Government, which disagreed with it.

PORTUGAL.

MONARCHIST LEADER COMMITTS SUICIDE.

LISBON, March 3rd.

It is reported that Benhur Paiva, the fugitive leader of the monarchists, committed suicide.

DEMobilisation.

CANADIANS CAUSE SERIOUS DISTURBANCES.

LONDON, March 7th.

The Press Bureau states:—The Ministry of Overseas Military Forces in Canada, in an official statement regretting the Kimmel Park incident, particularly in view of the splendid discipline record of the Canadians during the war period, explains that Kimmel Park was a concentration area since the Armistice, where the troops were sorted into drafts according to their destination in Canada.

The failure of the Ministry of Shipping to furnish sufficient ships to carry out the February programme caused great disappointment and was chiefly responsible for the disturbances.

The Chief of the General Staff has addressed men in fifteen different places, and it is unlikely that further disturbances will occur among the 15,000 of all ranks in camp.

Many offenders had already been arrested, including twelve civilians, and three rioters; also two men on picket duty, who had killed 21 men and wounded two officers.

THE CONQUEST OF THE AIR.

AERIAL POSTAL SERVICE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT.

LONDON, March 3rd.

An Aerial Postal Service has been instituted between England and the Continent, in order to carry mails to the Army of Occupation. The mails thus carried will reach Cologne in ten hours instead of in five days as hitherto. The mails will arrive at Folkestone by train, and will be taken by lorries to an aerodrome, where machines will be held in readiness to load them up. Twenty-three bags will be taken across on the first journey by four machines.

POLAND.

UKRAINIANS RESUME HOSTILITIES.

WARSAW, March 3rd.

A message from Lemberg, dated March 1st, says that the Ukrainians notified that they would resume hostilities on March 3rd. The Allied Commission replied demanding a prolongation of the suspension of hostilities, threatening them with the hostility of the Paris Conference if fighting were resumed.

Later news shows that the Ukrainians carried out their threat by shelling the rail-road from Lemberg to Cracow.

POSEN, March 2nd.

A message from Lemberg states that the Ukrainians repudiated the arrangement cabled on February 25th, and, notwithstanding the Inter-Allied Commission's efforts, declined to agree to an armistice with the Poles, against whom they resumed hostilities.

WARSAW, March 3rd.

The Ukrainians fired on a special train carrying the Inter-Allied Commission from Lemberg to Warsaw. Two Polish officers on the train were severely wounded.

[The Poles and Ukrainians reached an agreement at Lemberg, on February 25th, to cease hostilities. The arrangement was subject to 12 hours' renunciation.]

GERMANS ACTIVE ON THE FRONTIER.

It is reported from the Polish-German frontier that the Germans are re-attacking all along the line.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. OUR POST-WAR REGULAR ARMY.

LONDON, March 3rd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill stated that, in view of our responsibilities, the British regular establishment never ought to fall so low as before the war; but as we did not know what the other Powers were going to do the final revision of our army system must be deferred.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE POST-WAR ARMY.

Mr. Churchill pointed out that four distinct stages of army development were proceeding at present:—Firstly, the great armies of the war were being demobilised; secondly, armies of occupation, approximately 900,000 men, are rapidly being formed compulsorily; thirdly, the voluntary regular army for the immediate garrisoning of the Empire, formed out of trained men who re-enlisted for one to four years, was growing at the rate of 1,000 daily; fourthly, a permanent post-war army is being built up out of the new young recruits, who, when they reached the age of 20, will be sent Ensign to replace war-time soldiers.

In addition, voluntary formations must be found to replace our fourteen territorial divisions.

THE ALLIED FORCES IN RUSSIA.

Referring to the Allied forces in Russia, Mr. Churchill said that an Allied Army of a certain size, about half of which was British, occupied considerable regions in North Russia, with the ports of Murmansk and Archangel as bases. Continuing, Mr. Churchill paid a tribute to the gallant services performed by Colonel John Ward, with a handful of men, on the Omsk front. That force had become a factor of appreciable importance in stemming the tide of Bolshevism in immense regions of Siberia.

THE ENFORCEMENT OF PEACE TERMS.

The enforcement of Peace Terms called for a speedy settlement. We were holding all means of coercion ready for immediate use—rigorously enforcing the blockade, and maintaining strong armies able to advance at the shortest possible notice. Germany was at present on the verge of starvation, but when she accepted our terms, the re-victualing of the country and the supply of necessary raw material could be energetically pursued.

These forces were sent there as part of our operations against Germany, and we must neglect nothing required for their safety and well-being. We also incurred heavy commitments towards the people of these regions.

OUR FORCES IN THE NEAR EAST.

We also had an Army of a certain size in the Caucasus which was sent there in order to ensure that the German-Turkish forces were turned out, and which remained there to maintain order, pending the decision of the Peace Conference regarding the future of that country. We were now holding, in some force, the railways from Batum to Baku, and the Admiralty had a fleet of armed vessels on the Caspian Sea.

NECESSITY FOR ARMIES OF OCCUPATION.

Any delay in settling with Germany might be the cause of another great area sinking into anarchy. It would not be possible to withdraw our Armies of Occupation immediately Germany agreed to our terms, as we got to make sure that she would carry them out. These armies, moreover, would compel Germany to act rightly towards the new States on her Eastern border, whose continued prosperity was such an important factor of the whole European problem. Mr. Churchill, therefore, urged the maintenance of a strong army in the Rhineland until the future cleared.

He concluded by emphasising the need for not being carried away by success into demanding more than was right or prudent.

The finest combination in the world was power and mercy; the worst weakness and spite.

THE SUPREME WAR COUNCIL. IMPORTANT DISCUSSIONS.

LONDON, March 7th.

The Press Bureau states:—A communiqué from Paris states that information was given to the Supreme War Council to-day concerning the interruption of negotiations at Spa regarding the surrender of the German merchant fleet.

Mr. Lansing submitted a proposal with reference to German cables.

The Council completed the discussion of the re-victualing of Austria-Hungary. Mr. Lloyd George made a statement regarding the military terms of the preliminary peace with Germany.

The Council decided, at the request of the Italian delegates, to appoint an inter-Allied military Commission to enquire into the incidents at Laibach.

[The Jugo-Slav authorities were alleged to have expelled the Italian Military Mission at Laibach, on February 20th. The Italian Government retaliated by closing the frontier. The Jugo-Slavs asserted that the Italians, in Laibach, acted as though they were in enemy territory and interfered with internal affairs. Later, an Italian train, from Austria, with repatriated Italians aboard, was attacked at Laibach Station by Serbians, who tore down and burned the Italian flags decorating the train.]

THE FRAWLEY COMPANY.

"A PAIR OF SIXES."

"A Pair of Sixes" which the Frawley Company presented at the Theatre Royal last night has been appropriately termed "a gale of laughter."

The story concerns The Eureka Digestive Pill Co., the two partners in which—George Nettleton (Mr. Reynolds Denniston) and J. Boggs Johns (Mr. G. A. Forbes)—could not agree on any matter connected with business. A lawyer tries to arrange a dissolution of the partnership, but the partners could not agree even in this. He then suggests a game of poker, the loser having to serve as the servant of the winner for one year. To this they consent. Johns loses and for two weeks has a strenuous time as Nettleton's butler. Then Florence Cole (Miss Chapman), Johns' loyal sweetheart, suggests a scheme under which Nettleton will break the contract. The plan works, and Miss Cole settles all the disputes that arise by pronouncing the agreement invalid—having been based on a game of poker, and poker being gambling.

The two chief characters were extremely well portrayed, Mr. Forbes was especially good first, as the real American business man, and afterwards, as the perfect butler. Miss Florence Chapman had the most attractive part among the ladies. Miss Molly Malin had a comparatively small part as Miss Parker, the typist. The most realistic acting in the play was that of "Miss" Valentine Sydney, who as Coddles, the playboy, was extremely laughable. Miss Antonetta Lloyd somewhat over-did her part.

The Company is staging "Mary's Ankle" to-night.

DEADLY MINE MISTAKEN FOR BOAT.

CHANNEL PILOT'S NARROW ESCAPE.

A Channel pilot has had an escape from death as wonderful as any the war records of this port could furnish.

The strange experience which befell him he told as follows:—

"I was off Dungeness waiting to disembark from my vessel into the pilot boat. It was dark at the time, and there was sufficient light for me to distinguish the bare outline of objects in the near vicinity. Knowing that the cutter's boat was alongside the ship some-where or another, I went over the side and down the ship's rope-ladder, hand-over-hand."

"As I neared the water I could just discern a dark object bobbing up and down beneath me. I took this for the waiting boat, and planted one foot on it. It felt solid enough, but as I began to press with my full weight it seemed to alter away."

"I was still under the impression it was the boat, and was just going to let go, when I was halted by the boat's crew, who were alongside, but a little further away."

Here we are, air. Hold on a bit, they called to me. For a few seconds until the men reached me. As soon as I was safely in the boat I asked what it was I had put my foot on. They apparently had noticed nothing, so I ordered them to drop astern a bit, but to go carefully. We made use of a lantern, and to our utter surprise we discovered a large live mine, dipping quickly up and down between our small boat and the ship."

The deadly prongs of the mine were showing above the water line. The slight gave us all the creep, I can tell you. Had my foot, bearing the weight of my 16 stones, come into contact with one of those prongs, it would have been all over with me, with the boat, and probably with the ship and her crew as well."

THE RUSSIAN ARMY. HOW THE COLLAPSE BEGAN.

[BY A MARIASSIN.]

The heroic resistance of the Russian army in the Crimean War, in spite of unexampled sufferings and privations, opened for the Russian people the epoch of great reforms at the beginning of the reign of Alexander II., and the liberation of thousands of peasants from serfdom. What the Russian army suffered during the war of 1877-78 is well known. It was not the want of heroism among the soldiers, sailors, and officers that was the cause of the débâcle of the army and of the destruction of the Russian fleet in the war with Japan. This collapse was due to the abominable crimes of those who had left the Russian army without arms and without equipment. The Russian army bravely did more than its duty, and hundreds of thousands of heroes have bathed the battlefields of Manchuria with their blood, while thousands of others met a glorious death at the bottom of the sea. In this instance, again, the enormous suffering of the Russian army and navy largely helped in wresting from the reactionaries the famous manifesto of October, 1905, which marked an epoch in Russian history. Those who were principally guilty of these disasters have remained unpunished; they have learned nothing and forgotten nothing.

But all the sufferings and martyrdom which the Russian army has experienced in the whole course of its history are nothing in comparison with the final act of this tragedy. A personal friend of Count Witte told me that the beginning of his disgrace was due to a too frank statement which he made one day to the Tsar, when he said: "You have neither the money nor the army for waging war against anybody." From that day the career of Witte was ended. The great Russian generals like Dragomiroff, Alexieff, Brussiloff, and many others were kept at a distance and under the suspicion of being too liberal. Heroes like Dondratenko and Makaroff lived and died under a cloud. It was the Stocessels, the Besobrasoffs, the Sukhomlinoffs, the Miasoiedoffs, who were loaded with honours and confidence, and it is they who are really responsible for the loss of the Russian army and navy. They badly deceived both the Tsar and the people, and now thousands of officers of the Russian army and navy are paying for the crimes of these men. It is impossible ever to forget the terrible death of more than 100,000 soldiers and officers in the marshes of East Prussia, betrayed by Miasoiedoff.

INDICATIONS OF TREACHERY.

Commandant N., of the Military Engineers, told me that one day he found behind our front in Galicia a complete system of trenches admirably adapted for the purposes of the German army in case they should advance. And when he made a report on this subject to his superior officer, a Russo-German of the Baltic provinces, the latter merely told him not to meddle with what did not concern him, and asked him to speak about it. That happened a long time before the revolution. The same commandant also informed me that, at the beginning of the war, in many divisions, there were only 600 rifles per regiment, and in order to remedy this shortage wounded soldiers were admitted to hospital unless they brought their rifles with them. Yet, in spite of all this, the Russian army held up the German and Austrian army for three years, and from time to time dealt them some formidable blows.

The Russian fleet, numerically inferior to the German fleet, held the latter in check in the Baltic with great ability and courage. But what the Germans were unable to accomplish by force of arms they succeeded in achieving by means of intrigues and treason. Between fifteen and sixteen million soldiers were mobilised in Russia, and while the front kept up a titanic struggle all the large towns in Russia were filled with enormous garrisons, a fact which disorganised all the productive forces of the country, and prevented the regular supplying of the combatant army. Moreover, the inactivity of these large garrisons brought about the demoralisation of discipline was relaxed, the military spirit was weakened, and when these soldiers were sent to the front their fighting value was negligible.

To this must be added the fact that in the first year of the war the great majority of the officers of the cadres had disappeared, and the training of the army was thus left in the hands of young officers, very courageous, it is true, but inexperienced. About a million and a half of deserters were wandering about all over Russia, encumbering the lines of communication. Such was the state of the army before the revolution.

DESTRUCTION OF DISCIPLINE.

The whole of the Russian army and its great chiefs loyally supported the new régime; and if Russia had had its Napoleon he would have led the army, with enthusiasm by the vision of liberty which at length radiated over Russia, towards the great victory. Unfortunately, the Russian revolution did not discover the "genius" who would have been able to organise the country in the interior and victoriously continue the struggle.

The first mortal blow at the Russian army was the "Prikaz" No. 2, which in the eyes of the masses of ignorant soldiers legalised insubordination and completely destroyed military discipline. The authors of this document must have known that the régime which they desired to create in the Russian army, in which the great majority of the soldiers are illiterate, would not have been applicable even to an army composed of citizens educated in accordance with the most democratic principles.

Another serious mistake which largely assisted in the disorganisation of the army was the despatch to the front of the whole of the official and secret police and of the political gendarmes. These enemies of the new régime, sent into the army without any precaution, thanks to the superiority of their education, as compared with the ignorant majority of the army, succeeded in entering the committees created by the "Prikaz" No. 2, and placed themselves at the head of the "defeatist" and Bolshevik movement in order to bring about the complete disorganisation of the army. The return to Russia in German trains of Lenin and his associates accelerated the fatal result of that mistake.

Entering Russia shortly after the revolution, I was struck by seeing that all the soldiers of the frontier garrison at Torneo—who were entrusted with the important service of preventing the entry into Russia of Prussian spies—were reading the "defeatist" journal *Valna*. I asked several of these men to explain to me why they read this "defeatist" newspaper, and they replied that the journals of other political parties hardly ever reached them, and that while they detested this particular paper, they were obliged to read it because there were no others.

"DEFEATISM" AT WORK.

After the return to Russia of Lenin and his friends, the *Pravda*, the official organ of the Bolshevik General Staff, began to publish very violent and calumnious articles against the Allies. One day they announced that eighty Russian soldiers had been shot on the French front in the month of May, 1917. The allegation of soldiers and officers of the Russian army in France, among whom were some very well-known revolutionaries, such as L. and L., protested against these pernicious lies, and demanded the publication of a denial, but without success, because it would not have been in the interests of "defeatism."

The officers at the front made heroic efforts to arrest the systematic destruction of the army, which was confronted by a formidable and treacherous enemy, and often they were massacred by their own soldiers, who had been led away by the Bolshevik propaganda and the appeals for fraternisation inspired by the German General Staff. The stories on this subject related by officers returned from the front were very painful. One can imagine the sufferings of these heroes who saw the German "Kamerads" — mischievous officers of the General Staff — enter the most important Russian positions under the escort and protection of Russian "comrades."

The flood of words which drowned the whole of Russia penetrated the army; and the front, from the Black Sea, to the Baltic, was transformed into a "meeting," greatly to the joy of the Germans. The situation became impossible, and in order to redeem it Kerensky started his famous July offensive. He was able to bring about acts of sublime heroism; the intellectual youth and some Russian regiments, together with the Czechoslovak regiments and an enormous number of officers, broke the Austrian front; but by now it was clearly seen that it was impossible to direct an army in face of the enemy merely by means of committees and words.

WORK OF THE ARMY COMMITTEES.

Captain Dzevalovsky, who was said to be an Austrian officer remaining in the Russian lines after a fraternisation, was one of the principal authors of the horrors of Tarnopol and Kinouchi which followed this offensive. Kerensky had an opportunity of seeing what the Dzevalovskys had managed to accomplish in certain committees of the army. The heroic and superhuman efforts of General Korniloff arrested the disaster which succeeded the opening of the Russian front as a consequence of the desertion of the divisions corrupted by the "defeatist" propaganda. I know cases in which officers, on their knees, begged their men to advance. These soldiers replied that the whole regiment would follow if all the officers marched ahead of them, and when the officers went forward they were shot down by their own men. Then the Provisional Government of Kerensky, on the urgent request of Korniloff and Savinkoff, agreed to the restoration of the death penalty in the army. But it was unfortunately too late.

The work of the German agents was especially notable in the Russian fleet, particularly at Cronstadt, where the officers—and, above all, the specialists, who are difficult to replace—were massacred under the direction of the infamous Rochal. I was travelling one day with four sailors of Cronstadt, sons of peasants, and quite inoffensive in their manner, and I was horrified by the story they told me of the assassination of Admiral Virenius and other naval officers at Cronstadt in the early days of the Revolution, in which they had taken part. With the coolness of finished criminals they related how the admiral, in the presence of his family, was trampled by the bayonets of the sailors, and how one of his daughters, fearing to fall into their hands, committed suicide. And in explanation of this summary execution they said that the admiral had carried on a furious campaign against those sailors who did not wear the regulation trousers, and that he had gone so far as to cut off the offending garments with scissors whenever he saw them.

It was not difficult to corrupt men of this sort, and I know from a trustworthy source that the Cronstadt sailors, who joined the Bolshevik movement, received as much as 100 roubles per month. It was at Cronstadt that the German-Bolshevik coup d'état of Lenin and Trotsky was prepared, and there is not the slightest doubt that German agents and German gold were responsible for the purely anarchical and anti-Ally character of the events at Cronstadt. —*Philip Telegraph.*

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JEW POGROMS IN POLAND. WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER.

Owing to the rumours of massacres of Jews in some parts of Poland and Galicia, an inquiry was instituted, and the following authoritative report upon the matter has been received by the Joint Foreign Committee of the Board of Deputies and the Anglo-Jewish Association:

The first signs of the pogrom movement became perceptible with the approach of the great general political crisis in the country. Although there is only an extremely small percentage of Jews among the Polish industrial workers, so that their influence in the Polish labour movement is very small, the first proclamations appearing in Warsaw were directed against the Jews as those principally to blame for all the calamities of the country, and left no room for doubt as to who were at the back of the whole propaganda. The Warsaw newspapers of October 14th published the contents of the proclamations, which ran as follows:

"Spurred on by Jewish gold, the Polish Social Democrats and the Jewish league in Poland are endeavouring to organise ruinously Bolshevism. They extol the 'international dictatorship of the proletariat' as the legitimate power.

Poles, understand what the Jews hereby desire, what the central committee of the Socialist parties and similar organisations in which there is not a single Polish worker are aiming at. The Jews are cautious, they know that the whole Polish people are filled with hatred against them for their speculations and denunciations, for their assistance at the requisitions, and desire to turn this hatred in another direction. Defend courageously the national union! Treat the Jewish agitators as enemies of the Fatherland! Down with the Jewish intrigues! Down with Bolshevism! Long live the Polish people and democratic Jewless Poland!"

BRUTAL PROCLAMATION.
This proclamation was signed by "the Army of Liberation." At the same time a certain General Wold Orski, signing his orders as Polish Commander-in-Chief, issued proclamations demanding that Jews be brought in as hostages to be shot in case of "Bolshevik disturbances." In another Warsaw leaflet issued by an "Executive Committee of the Polish Republicans," and signed by the "President of the Spy Department," it was said:

"I assure you, Jews, baptised and unbaptised, that I shall pay attention to your traitorous machinations and to your Fürstengrabs, Radeks, Bronstains, Trotskys, Apfelbaums, and the rest. Who have you done in Russia? You have dared to pronounce thousands of death sentences against us Poles, you have murdered our brethren, with shocking brutality you have put out their eyes, and buried them alive after first breaking all their limbs. Then you have come here to Poland to drown independent Poland in a sea of blood."

It goes without saying that these threats were not calculated to exercise a restraining influence on the Polish workers or the Polish Socialist parties on the whole. In Warsaw and in other places political strikes broke out, the struggle for power assumed larger dimensions, and in various places the Conservative parties were gradually forced to give ground. The agitation against the Jews, as the alleged chief malefactors in the political revolt, became more violent and widespread each day. And soon its results were to make themselves felt.

On October 21st a pogrom against Jews broke out in Warsaw on the Plaza Kezely. From the early morning Christian men and women assembled on the square and held whispered conversations with each other. About ten a.m. the crowd made a combined rush on the shops with wild shouts of "Away with the Jews! To Palestine with them!" and began to plunder the premises. It was half-past eleven o'clock before a Polish militia detachment arrived on the spot and arrested some of the ringleaders. As the militia had departed the pogrom began again.

A wave of bloody pogroms suddenly swept over the country without meeting the slightest opposition from the national elements, who are at present only concerned about and occupied with their own affairs. On October 22nd, there were pogroms in Krosno and Bieł (Galicia), where Jewish shops were plundered. The police failed to intervene, and Polish legionaries took an active part in the outrages.

In the first days of November pogroms occurred in numerous Galician towns, including Krasnowice, Nipolomice, Sator, and Odow. On November 7th a frightful pogrom took place in Chyzanow. The Jewish militia, who had made an attempt to check the excesses, were dispersed by the Polish Legionaries. The pogrom was thereafter carried on with such violence that four persons were killed and a great number wounded. The damage to property was estimated at several millions. In the night of November 11th a pogrom broke out in Jaworow. Simultaneously there came tidings of pogroms in Szukowa and Dombrowa.

At the beginning of November a decree was published by the officiating Polish Government ordering the closure of all Zionist societies in the districts of the Austrian occupation. It was commanded that all the activities of these associations, including their cultural work, should cease.

New pogroms took place in Warsaw and Siedlce, during which, in the first-named city, ten Jews were murdered and hundreds maltreated. In Kielce an appalling crime was perpetrated, the pogrom in that city having occurred as follows:—On Monday, the 11th, a largely attended meeting of the representatives of all Jewish national parties was held. At this meeting the following resolution was

WOMAN IN THE HOUSE. A FEW QUESTIONS TOUCHING THE NEW ETIQUETTE.

[BY J. J. DELL.]

The possibility of woman's presence in the new Parliament is not receiving the consideration it deserves, on the platform, in the Press, or elsewhere.

"A woman or two in the House," say the thoughtless, "will make no difference."

Great heavens! did ever a woman or two go anywhere without making a difference? Elect one woman, and within a week she will have leavened the lump—no offence intended. Tradition will waver and the old etiquette require revision. Will the House of Commons be found prepared?

In the earnest hope that they may prove suggestive, if not directly helpful, the writer ventures to record a few of the scores of questions touching on this grave possibility, which have caused him many a sleepless afternoon.

LADY MEMBERS' HATS.

1.—It is the custom, as one has read, for male members, early in the morning of the opening of Parliament, to secure their places by the simple, if somewhat fatuous, method of depositing their hats on the benches at the spots desired. Are women members to do the same? And if so, what shall be the penalties for pins thrust into the cushion or carelessly allowed to stray to adjacent sittings?

2.—If a lady's hat when worn be deemed an obstruction, will the Speaker order its removal? In common fairness a lady must be entitled to wear, if she chooses, a hat equal in height and circumference to that worn by the male member with the biggest head—but will the House see to it that this is the limit? Doubtless, for the first plunge, lady members will confine themselves to something of the modest size of bathing cap; but as confidence increases and the spring approaches, members anxious to catch the Speaker's eye may regret if ruthless regulations have not been already made.

3.—What shall be the procedure in the event of a lady dropping a threepenny-piece for the last time in the closing stages of an important debate?

4.—Nothing is more probable than that the speeches of lady members will contain reference, the significance of which is obscure, to the less domesticated members of the other sex. Will the librarian, therefore, make certain that the reading and smoking rooms are provided with copies of the chief fashion papers and domestic journals?

5.—It may conceivably happen, and at a moment when the Government is in danger, that a lady might be kindly willing to pair with a gentleman who has been unexpectedly asked out to dinner, but at the same time, the lady fears lest she should compromise herself in the eyes of the Whips. Will an Act be passed to enable the gentleman to get his meal and the lady to vote both ways?

6.—In the event of one single lady being elected, will it be the duty of the Government to provide a chaperon?

passed: "The Jews declare their solidarity with the Polish kingdom, and, first, demand the admission of Jews to participation in the building up of the Polish State; secondly, declare their readiness to fulfil all their duties as citizens, but on the condition that they are recognised as a national minority." After the meeting the commanding officer demanded permission to examine the documents. When the examination was concluded, a band of hooligans entered the hall, together with a military patrol, and attacked the Jews assembled there, severely maltreating them with rifle-butts, knives, and bayonets. Seven Jews were killed.

BUTCHERY AND PLUNDER.

Then came the Polish-Ruthenian battles; the city of Lemberg remained in Ruthenian hands. Throughout all Galicia a propaganda campaign was carried on, the Jews being accused of fighting together with the Ruthenians against the Poles. In the first days of November pogroms against the Jews took place in the following Galician districts: Krasnowice, Czernichow (near Cracow), Zator, Gdow, Trzebina, Dobra, Kolbuszow, Podgoryzce, Zabno, Dombica, Kalwarion, Wieliczka, Brzesko, Gorok, Przemyśl, etc. In the town of Przemyśl practically all the Jewish shops were plundered by the Polish Legionaries. Two thousand Jews, of ages ranging between 10 and 70 years, were interned, and kept for many days without food.

All these pogroms, however, pale beside the bloody horrors of the pogrom in Lemberg after the capture of the city by the Polish troops. Here, on November 23rd, a wholesale slaughter of Jews began. Jews were mercilessly taken out and shot down in the streets, in the houses, in the shops, and even in the synagogues, to which they had fled in their deadly terror, only to meet their deaths there. They were done to death with rifle-butts, bayonets, hand grenades, and the whole Jewish quarter was set on fire. So systematic were the preparations for the pogrom that the water supply was cut off beforehand. People who could have made their escape through the windows of the burning houses were at once shot down when they attempted to do so. The number of those who perished has not yet been definitely established, but undoubtedly exceeds 900 Jewish souls.

This all phases of the social, political and national conflicts were utilised by the Poles to the fullest extent, in order to set in motion a savage war of extermination against the Jews, which has been witnessed with the most complete indifference by the intellectual class, who are now endeavouring by every means in their power to turn the pogroms into a mere political game, or even to deny that such have taken place.—Daily Telegraph.

CUTICURA HEALS ITCHING

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THE MENACE OF INDIGESTION

to the General Health should neither be ignored nor treated lightly. It is always wise to regard indigestion as a serious menace. Do not therefore dismiss a stomach ailment with the words "It is only indigestion!" Think of what it might lead to. For it happens that neglect of this ailment in some cases has serious results. A simple remedy—yet one which has been proved times out of number for many years past to be safe and sure—is Beecham's Pills. This popular medicine should always be taken as soon as any symptoms of digestive derangement make their appearance. The signs are well known. They include: biliousness, constipation, flatulence, headache, failing appetite and other familiar forms of indigestion. Be prompt to deal with such troubles. Do not allow them to gain a hold upon you. Remember that these symptoms do really matter. Adopt the best defensive measures against the menace of indigestion to Good Health by taking

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Sole Agents: Anglo-Siam Corporation, Ltd., 10, Raffles Place, Singapore.

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**MARTIN'S
APOLASTEL
PILLS**
Sole Agents: Anglo-Siam Corporation, Ltd., 10, Raffles Place, Singapore.

**GRIMAULT'S
SYRUP**
OF
HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME
FOR
STUBBORN COUGHS
BRONCHITIS
WEAK LUNGS
CATARRH
CONSUMPTION

CUTLER PALMER & CO'S



SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
AND SOUTH CHINA
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

"ASAHI BEER"



SOLE AGENTS
MITSU BROSSE KAISHA

FOR
LADIES and
MEN
SHIRTS.
made to
order.
YAMATOYA SHIRT CO.
Yokohama.
K. TAKAHASHI,
representative.
Residing at
HONGKONG HOTEL
for one week.

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**ROSE'S
LIME JUICE**
Delicious,
Wholesome,
Refreshing.
Prepared from the pure juice of the
finest West Indian Lime Fruit, grown
on our estates in Dominica, West
Indies.
Insist on having **ROSE'S.**

GRIPOLY
Solid Woven Belting
"GRIPOLY" Solid Woven Belting
has triple twisted, indestructible
edges. It resists heat, damp, grease, friction,
and guile forks, as no other belting can. It
does not stretch nor slip. It is the most efficient
all-round belting—better than leather, balata, or
any other make of textile belting. These claims
have been proved by tests of which we will
furnish particulars.
Let us know your requirements and we
will tell you the type of "Gripoly" Belting
which best suits your needs.
Lewis & Toller Ltd.
GRANGE MILLS, CARDIFF.
(In S. 1, Gloucester St., London, E.C. 1.)

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELI ERMAN" LINE.

(ELI ERMAN & BURNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

SHANGHAI	NINGPO	On 11th Mar. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	KWANGSE	On 11th Mar. Noon.
SHANGHAI	SINKIANG	On 11th Mar. 4 P.M.
TIENSIN	KUEICHOV	On 12th Mar. 3 P.M.
TIENSIN	CHINKIANG	On 12th Mar. 4 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	CHINHA	On 13th Mar. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	SUIYANG	On 13th Mar. Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHENAN	On 15th Mar. 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.

TELEPHONE 34

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 6 to 10 Days).

"KAITAN"	... Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY,	11th Mar. at 1 P.M.
"KAIHONG"	... Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY,	18th Mar. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

(WESTWARD)

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

Freight or Passage apply to—

"DAVID" BASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

TO STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, MAURITIUS AND SOUTH AFRICA.

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
* NORE	14th March	20th April	2nd May
* NOVARA	14th March	23rd April	3rd May
NELLORE	12th April	16th May	27th May

* Will take same bottom Cargo for Rotterdam.—Not available for passengers.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DILWARA	14th March	31st March

SAILINGS ALSO TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe
NELLORE	13th March, Noon	

Tickets Interchangeable with B. I. S. N. Co. between ports common to both Companies.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors. Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Harbours, etc., apply to
E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	* SHIDZUOKA MARU 12,530 Tons	10th Mar. at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	* AKI MARU 12,800 Tons	28th Mar. at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	* NIKKO MARU 9,600 Tons	31st Mar. at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, and KOBE	* TENSIN MARU	Wed. 12th Mar. at 11 A.M.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL, via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	INABA MARU ... Sat. 22nd Mar. at 11 A.M.	
	KAMO MARU ... 15,930 Tons Sat. 5th Apr. at 11 A.M.	
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURUS, ISLAND, TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	TANGO MARU 12,760 Tons Wed. 28th Mar. at 11 A.M.	
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	NIKKO MARU ... 9,600 Tons Wed. 23rd Apr. at 11 A.M.	
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	YUBARI MARU ... 8,000 Tons Tues. 11th Mar. at 11 A.M.	
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	* AKITA MARU ... 8,000 Tons Sat. 16th Mar. at 11 A.M.	

* Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong.

* FUSHIMI MARU	... Sat. 22nd Mar. at 11 A.M.
* SUWA MARU	... Mon. 5th May, at 11 A.M.

* Omitting Manila Harbour.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
S. YASUDA, 2nd Manager

Telephone 292 and 293

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
PERSIA MARU	8,000	5th April.
KOREA MARU	20,000	22nd April, From YOKOHAMA.
NIFFON MARU	11,000	29th April, From YOKOHAMA.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	22nd May, From YOKOHAMA.
TENYO MARU	22,000	5th May.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIAS.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	15,500	Mar. 3rd.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May 3rd.
KIYO MARU	14,000	May 12th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC COAST SERVICES, L.P.S. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	* "PAUL LECAT" ... 20,000 Tons	On or about 1st April.
	* "NEIRA" ... 10,000 Tons	do. 20th April.
	* "SPHINX" ... 20,000 Tons	do. 20th May.

MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT SAID	* "ANDRE LEBON" 20,000 Tons	On or about 6th April.
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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURNET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 730.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.	"CELEBES MARU" ... Sunday, 9th March.
"ALPS MARU" ... Saturday, 29th March.	
GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.	"KOFUKU MARU" ... Tuesday, 11th March.
"SIAM MARU" ... Thursday, 20th March.	
MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.	
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.	"HIMALAYA MARU" ... End of March.
BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.	"KOFUKU MARU" ... Tuesday, 11th March.
"SIAM MARU" ... Thursday, 20th March.	
BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.	
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.	"LUZON MARU" ... Middle of March.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.	"CANADA MARU" ... Friday, 14th March. (via Singapore)
"MEXICO MARU" ... Monday, 17th March.	
HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.	

JAPAN PORTS.—Nagasaki, Yokohama.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 13th March, at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (10,000 tons, American Registry) "CHINA" (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.
"NANKING" April 3rd, 1919. "CHINA" April 24th, 1919.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, 100 House Street.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers, etc. for their use handed in at the G. P. O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DUE
BRITAIN	Reliance	12th Mar.
CANADA	Empress of Asia	21st Mar.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Hainan	Chong Yu	Tuesday, 11th, 8.00 A.M.
* Shanghai and * North China	Pak Woo	Tuesday, 11th, 9.00 A.M.
* Shanghai and * North China	Ningpo	Tuesday, 11th, 11.00 A.M.
* Shanghai and * North China	Kienyang	Tuesday, 11th
* Straits, * Bangkok, * Ceylon, * Mauritius, * South Africa, * India via Dhanushkodi, Bombay, Aden, * Egypt and * Europe via Suez	Yukuri Maru	Registration 9.15 A.M. Letters 10.00 A.M.
* Shanghai and * North China	Munshing	Tuesday, 11th, 1.00 P.M.
* Shanghai and * North China	Haiten	Tuesday, 11th, 3.30 P.M.
* Shanghai and * North China	Sinkian	Tuesday, 11th, 3.30 P.M.
* Shanghai and * North China	Tidipip	Tuesday, 11th
* Straits, * Bangkok, * Ceylon, * Mauritius, * South Africa, * India via Dhanushkodi, Bombay, Aden, * Egypt and * Europe via Suez	Kul ka Maru	Registration 4.15 P.M. Letters 5.00 P.M.
* Shanghai and * North China	Taiducan	Tuesday, 11th, 5.00 P.M.
* Shanghai and * North China	Alvare	Tuesday, 11th
* Shanghai and * North China	Hyon	Registration 5.00 P.M. Letters 5.00 P.M. Parcel 5.30 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and * Europe via Suez	Glacier	Wednesday, 12th, 9.45 A.M. Registration 10.30 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Tientsin, Amoy, and Formosa via Takao	Kueichow	Wednesday, 12th, 2.00 P.M.
* Straits and * Bangkok	Sosha Maru	Wednesday, 12th, 10.00 A.M.
Fort Bayard, Hainan and Hainan	Song Yu	Thursday, 13th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow and * Straits	Chinhua	Thursday, 13th, 9.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Sorachi Maru	Thursday, 13th, 10.00 A.M.
* Shanghai and * North China	Sutiyang	Thursday, 13th, 10.00 A.M.
* SHANGHAI, * NORTH CHINA and * JAPAN via Nagasaki	Nelue	Registration 9.15 A.M. Letters 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via ANCOVER	Empress of Russia	Thursday, 13th, 9.45 A.M. Registration 10.30 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Yuenang	Friday, 14th, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Keelung	Chenau	Saturday, 15th, 2.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands, * Japan via Moji, * Canada, * United States, * Central and South America	Carola Maru	Sunday, 16th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung	Hai Hong	Monday, 7th, 11.45 A.M. Registration 12.30 P.M. Letters 1.00 P.M.

* Superscribed correspondence only.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE

FOR CHINA, JAPAN, PHILIPPINES, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, ETC.

1919 EDITION
(57th Year of Publication)

NOW READY.

PRICE:

Large Volume ... \$11.00
Abridged ... 7.00

Orders should be sent to the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LD.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 11th to 17th March 1919.

	High Water	Low Water
Days of Month	Time	Time
Tue. 11	7.24	4.10
Wed. 12	8.28	4.10
Thu. 13	9.32	4.10
Fri. 14	10.36	4.10
Sat. 15	11.40	4.10
Sun. 16	12.44	4.10
Mon. 17	1.48	4.10

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

CN LONDON	March 10th
Telegraphic Transfer	8.4
Bank Bills, on demand	8.4
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	8.4
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	8.4
Credit, at 4 months' sight	8.4
Documentary Bill, 4 months' sight	8.4
ON PARIS	
Bank Bills, on demand	398
Credit, at 4 months' sight	415
ON NEW YORK	
Bank Bills, on demand	73
Credit, at 60 days' sight	73
ON SHANGHAI	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON CALCUTTA	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON SHANGHAI	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA	On demand 149
ON MANILA	On demand 146
ON SINGAPORE	On demand 180
ON BATAVIA	On demand 176
ON HANKOW	On demand 176
ON SAIGON	On demand 176
ON BANGKOK	On demand 176
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$ 6.40
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$44.50
BAR SILVER per oz.	47.4

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking cargo for the above ports. Passengers accommodation in the connecting vessel when available, secured before departure from Hongkong.

Stik and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 2 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to:

E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

BROSSARD & MOPIN,

CIVIL ENGINEERS. Telephone 2566. KING'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

REINFORCED CONCRETE SPECIALISTS.

Agencies:—SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PEKING and TIENTSIN.

REINFORCED CONCRETE IS ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF AND OFFERS SUBSTANTIAL RESISTANCE TO EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.

Estimates on Application to the above or to the Agents.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.

14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

(FRENCH BANK) Head Office: 10bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Capital ... Frs. 48,000,000
Reserves ... 60,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES. Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Yenchow, etc.

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Credit Lyonnais, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Credit Industriel et Commercial, Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd., Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co., Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Manager, A. SIRE, Acting Manager, HONGKONG, October 21st, 1918.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED

(TAIWAN GINKO). INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ... 25,000,000
Reserve Funds ... 6,800,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES: JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, etc.

FORMOSA—Gilan, Kagi, Karento, Keelung, Fusan, Shichiku, Makung, Taihu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tohyen, etc.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton, etc.

OTHERS—Hongkong, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS: CAPITAL AND COUNTRY BANK LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, PARIS BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Chosen, Japan, Indo China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKIHI YANAGITA, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, 4, Des Vœux Road, Hongkong, January 2nd, 1919.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, November 2nd 1914.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853. HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund ... £3,000,000
Total ... £4,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager. Hongkong, May 18th, 1917.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds: Sterling \$1,500,000, at 2/- = \$15,000,000
Silver ... \$21,000,000
Total ... \$36,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Court of Directors: J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.—Chairman.

E. V. D. PARR, Esq.—Deputy Chairman. A. H. COMPTON, Esq.—Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYMAN, Hon. Mr. S. H. EDWARDS, Hon. Mr. D. LANDAU, G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq.—W. L. FATTENDEN, Esq.—C. S. GUBBY, Esq.

Chief Manager: Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

Manager: Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARRE'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED. On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3 " " " "
" 12 " 4 " " " "
" 18 " 4 " " " "
" 24 " 4 " " " "
" 36 " 4 " " " "
" 48 " 4 " " " "
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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, December 28th, 1918.

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